

Date: 2/16/75

Caption on Folder or File: (Print)

Aides Initial: HEH

[Lodge, Henry Cabot]

Cabinet 4 Drawer 1

Folder _____ File X (check one)

First Communication Dated 3/13/37

Last Communication Dated 10/18/67

Approximate Pages 45

Derogatory Information: Yes X No _____ (check one)

Describe Category; i.e. investigative, congressional, prominent persons, administrative, information, policy, personnel, information from other agency, (use miscellaneous category as little as possible): Congressional

Ticklers Only _____ Originals Only _____ Both X

Describe General Content of File or Folder: (use separate page if necessary)

File contains information on a variety of matters dealing with [Lodge] including constituent matters, expressions of condolence, threats against [Lodge] and a summary memo of information in Bureau files. Unsubstantiated information in file that [Lodge] was having affair with a woman and also allegation described as "unfounded" that [Lodge] was a homosexual.

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Hoover OSC, Red 7, Henry Cabot Lodge.

CONFIDENTIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols
FROM : M. A. Jones
SUBJECT: Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

DATE: 11-14-46

SEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

There is set out below information in our files concerning the captioned individual.

Background

SUMMARY

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., was born in Nahant, Massachusetts, on July 5, 1902. His father, George Cabot, (married to the former Mathilda Elizabeth Frelinghuysen Davis), died when he was a youngster, and his grandfather, the famous Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, became a second father to the boy. After graduation in 1920 from the Middlesex School in Concord, Massachusetts, young Lodge matriculated at Harvard University where he was captain of his class rowing team and also worked as a cub reporter for the Boston Evening Transcript. Graduated with honors from Harvard in 1924, young Lodge immediately found a position with the New York Herald Tribune and for three years was connected with the Washington Bureau of that paper. His first big assignment was covering a vacation trip of the late President Coolidge. On July 1, 1929, he married Emily Sears and two children, George Cabot and Henry Sears Lodge, were born of this union.

The New York Herald Tribune later sent Lodge to cover the London Naval Conference, to interview Mussolini, and to write about Government problems in the Philippines, British Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, Mexico, and Nicaragua. For a period of two years he wrote editorials for the paper.

In 1932, Lodge took a leave of absence from the New York Herald Tribune to write a book of political essays dealing with "the really fundamental problem of creating a set of professional politicians of the highest quality." The book, *Cult of Weakness*, was published in 1932. Four out of five chapters told how "pacifist groups" had hampered American foreign policy since the First World War. The book also made out a strong case for a large Navy.

In 1933, a friend urged him to run for the Massachusetts General Court. He was elected and was soon made Chairman of the committee of Labor and Industry and according to one commentator brought industry and labor leaders together "in an attitude of reasonable negotiation that had not been achieved before in Massachusetts."

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
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62-47774-13

OCT 17 1969

Classified by 1565 SD/1044

Declassify on: OADR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Declassify on: OADR

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In October, 1935, he announced his own candidacy for the United States Republican Senatorial nomination and although old line Republican leaders came to the Republican State Convention prepared to swing the nomination to another man, Lodge was able to win by a close vote. He subsequently defeated James M. Curley, the Democratic candidate, a former United States Congressman, Mayor of Boston, and Massachusetts Governor. Lodge's plurality was 142,302. Recognizing that this young reporter had trounced the powerful Curley Machine, Lodge soon began to be known as the "white hope of the Republican Party" and a "young man of destiny," and some prophesied that he would be Republican candidate for President in the future.

Activities

Lodge came to Washington in January, 1937, to take up his duties as United States Senator. In that same year he offered a bill for an unemployment census by postal employees; he opposed the late President Roosevelt's Supreme Court proposal; he opposed the Pittman Neutrality Bill on the grounds that the cash-and-carry provision was not really neutral but automatically put the United States on the side of the biggest Navy. He opposed the Helium Export Bill, asked for an inquiry into the Reciprocal Trade Pacts, and argued again that America should get out of the Philippines and stop assuming responsibility for the protection of the islands.

Lodge's position on certain domestic issues was sometimes confusing to fellow Republicans. In 1938, for example, he offered an amendment that would have killed the PWA Section of the Recovery Bill but would have increased WPA funds. He promised to make good on Republican promises to the Townsendites, in 1939 sought to amend the Social Security Act to increase old age assistance payments. In 1940, he introduced the bill to provide a health insurance program for jobless workers as part of the Social Security System.

Lodge was considered an isolationist but by some also a militarist and a nationalist. With the outbreak of World War II, he urged that the United States remain neutral, but he himself became most bitter about the Russo-Finnish War a little later. In February, 1940, he accused the United States of having helped the USSR to finance the war against Finland and tried to get the appropriation for an ambassador to the Soviet Union dropped.

In April of that year he opposed aid to Britain but at the same time urged expansion of the American Army and defense programs and universal military service as a long range plan, distinct from the draft. In July, 1940, he offered a bill for the compulsory military registration of males between the ages of 21 and 25 but voted in the next month to limit their service to the Western Hemisphere. According to the New York Times he also planned a radio speech on the aims of the National Committee of America First.

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In February, 1941, Lodge denounced the Lend-Lease Bill as a move toward dictatorship and sought to substitute a two billion dollar loan. When his substitute bill was blocked he voted for the original bill, and was to vote for the second Lend-Lease Bill in October.

In November, 1940, he voted against changing the Neutrality Act so that American merchant ships might be armed and cross combat areas to carry supplies to belligerent ports. In December, 1941, he voted to declare war on Germany, Italy, and Japan and in February, 1942, with the rank of Major, he left Washington to join an Army combat unit for a tour of duty. He requested permission to go to Libya as a tank observer.

On July 5, 1942, after the late President Roosevelt's Directive that one could not be both a member of Congress and a member of the Army or Navy, he began his campaign for re-election running against Congressman Joseph E. Casey. Lodge was re-elected. His record in the Senate showed that he voted against the administration except with reference to money for the National Youth Administration and to increase the amount of the Government's contribution to dependents of enlisted men entitled to family allowances. He voted for overriding the President's veto of the Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Bill; for the Ruml plan; for a "crippling" amendment to the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; for reducing OWI appropriation for film production as well as for funds for the National Resources Planning Board.

In April, 1943, he had inserted in the Congressional Record a Hearst editorial which, administration supporters said, misrepresented the War Security Bill to plug loopholes in the laws against spies and saboteurs.

On June 30, 1943, five Senators including Henry Cabot Lodge and Albert B. "Happy" Chandler visited American fighting forces in the various battle zones. Upon his return he made a speech in which he insisted on parity of cable communications with the British and claimed that a disproportionate amount of American oil was being used to run the war. He attacked OWI propaganda in foreign countries as a "very dubious undertaking" and spoke for obtaining permanent rights to the air bases constructed throughout the world by American money and labor. His most sensational statement was that "the whole character of the Pacific war would change if the United States had access to the Pacific coastal areas of Russia."

Although Lodge was re-elected to the Senate, he resigned to go into the United States Army. He had been an active reserve officer from 1925 and was given the rank of Major with the First American Tank Detachment assigned to the British Eighth Army.

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He saw service in Africa and Italy and was subsequently promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Thereafter, he saw service in France along the Rhine and in Southern Germany.

In the Senate, Lodge formerly served on the Committee on Finance. He also served on the Congressional Sub-Committee headed by Senator Chandler to investigate War Relocation Centers.

Senator Lodge at one time was listed as a speaker of the America First Committee. As early as September, 1940, he spoke for them. It was reported that Lodge, together with one William Cattle, was very active in getting sponsors for the Boston Chapter of this organization when it was being organized early in 1941.

On July 8, 1942, information was received that Otis A. Hood of Boston, the Communist Party candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, made a radio talk in which he mentioned the name of Representative Joseph E. Casey as the man to replace Senator Lodge. Hood struck out at Lodge's efforts and record.

In November, 1942, information was received that the Communists were preparing a well-organized whispering campaign against Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (S-U)

Roy Leib, Secretary of the Communist Party at Hartford, Connecticut, prepared a letter to the Editor of the Hartford Times criticizing Senator Lodge for his statement that Russia should give the United States bases from which she could attack Japan. (S) (U)

In December, 1943, it was stated that the Peace Now Movement singled out several Senators and Congressmen to gain their support. The list included the name of Senator Lodge who is said to have sent the organization an encouraging reply.

According to a news clipping from the Daily Worker of February 7, 1946, Lodge spoke at a dinner of the Foreign Policy Association in Minneapolis on February 4, 1946, stating that anti-Soviet talk in the last few months "has grown to proportions which to me seem dangerous." He pointed out that the United States wanted peace with Russia and that he was convinced that Russia wanted peace with us. He said that Russia does not compete with us unless it is within the realm of political ideas. His plea for American-Soviet amity is described as "better than chaos."

Attitude Toward The Bureau

Senator Lodge has corresponded rather frequently in a friendly tone with the Bureau since he entered the Senate. On May 15, 1937, he accompanied his wife and their guests on a special tour of the Bureau.

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Mrs. Lodge and her guests went on a special tour of the Bureau on April 18, 1939.

On one occasion in 1937 Chief of Police John L. Sullivan of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, requested a Bureau representative to contact Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., and extend to him an invitation to visit the Bureau. Senator Lodge was contacted and he said that he would certainly take advantage of this invitation.

In October, 1937, Senator Lodge contacted the Director regarding the possibility of designating an FBI man for a position of Chief of Police in a community in Massachusetts. The Director on November 2, 1937, wrote to Senator Lodge pointing out that the personnel of the Bureau was so limited that he was unable to suggest an assignment of a Special Agent for this position. The names of three graduates of the National Academy, however, were submitted to Senator Lodge.

GLC:ig

ADDENDUM, 11-10-52, JTH:mad: re SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR.

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

(b)(7)
(c)
On August 12, 1947, the Boston office submitted a report dealing with Communist activities in their area. This report stated that [redacted] had contacted [redacted] Levee + Daltonstall in connection with their vote on the Taft-Hartley measure. There was no further information in this regard in Bureau files. (100-3-70-30)

On October 26, 1947, the New York office reported in the Russian espionage case in which Jack Soble was the subject. It was ascertained from the State Department by letter dated September 12, 1947, that Julius Soble, a cousin of the subject, was the sponsor for the entrance of the whole Soble family into the United States through his contacts with Senators David Walsh and Henry C. Lodge. According to the State Department, letters written by Senators Walsh and Lodge indicated that Julius Soble was an influential individual in Boston. Julius Soble, a

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native of Lithuania, is a graduate of both Harvard College and Harvard Law School. (100-352386-115 page 60)

On March 20, 1948, I directed a memorandum to you concerning a proposed American Foreign Legion. This was the result of a letter from James Cromwell to the Director in which he stated that he intended to publish an article in "Plain Talk" concerning the plan for an American Foreign Legion. The thought behind this organization was that "freedom-loving veterans of all nationalities should be banded together under the United States Army." It was further reported in the above-mentioned memorandum that this idea was brought to the attention of the Senate in December, 1947, by Senator Lodge. (62-86930-3)

(b)(7)
(c)
On October 14, 1948, one [redacted] was arrested at Mountainside, New Jersey, for a traffic violation. [redacted] stated to the local authorities that he was really Senator Lodge. He was sentenced to a one hundred dollar fine and thirty days in the Union County, New Jersey Jail. This case was presented to the United States Attorney in Newark, but prosecution was declined. December 3, 1948. (47-37791-1 and 4)

The April 4, 1950, edition of the Washington Post carried an article concerning Senator Lodge's disapproval of "public loyalty probes." Senator Lodge proposed that the best manner in which to conduct an inquiry into Communist infiltration of the State Department would be by "a twelve man, nonpartisan commission, a sort of American equivalent to a British 'Royal Commission'."

Senator Lodge was also reported as saying that the "present method of hearing charges of Communism often smeared innocent persons and actually missed the really dangerous individuals and could actually protect the real Communist ring leaders."

Lodge condemned President Truman's refusal to disclose loyalty files of those accused by Senator Joseph McCarthy although he said it was justified in the case of FBI files. (Washington Post of April 4, 1950)

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The July 22, 1950, issue of the Washington Post carried a story dealing with Republican opposition to the report submitted on Senator Joseph McCarthy by Senator Willard Tydings. Senator Lodge, a member of the Tydings subcommittee, stated it was impossible from the loyalty files the subcommittee had been allowed to examine, to come to any conclusions on the loyalty of the persons listed by McCarthy. The late Senator Brian McMahon insisted that by making such a statement, Lodge was criticizing the FBI. Lodge refused to agree with the position taken by McMahon.

Lodge stated that in regard to Ambassador-at-large Philip Jessup, the subcommittee had not made "a real investigation and he (Lodge) was not going to pretend that it had, nor clear him in the absence of such an inquiry." (121-23278-A, Washington Post for July 22, 1950.)

67 One [redacted] was investigated by Army G-2. General Bolling of G-2 advised the Bureau's liaison representatives that one [redacted] an employee at G-2 had been interrogated at great length by both Bolling and CIC. Bolling said that [redacted] voluntarily furnished information regarding many individuals mentioned by and including [redacted] a self admitted pervert, restricted his information to matters of perversion and according to Bolling, [redacted] testimony confirmed information previously obtained by CIC.

In this regard [redacted] advised an informant that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was an alleged homosexual and a contact of [redacted] a clerk at the Bureau of Employees' Compensation of the Department of Labor. [redacted] was a social contact of [redacted] and an alleged homosexual. According to [redacted] was a social contact of Dean Acheson and an alleged Communist Party member.

According to a G-2 report on July 28, 1950, it was ascertained from an informant that Senator Lodge was a frequent visitor of one [redacted] an alleged homosexual and Communist Party member.

On November 10, 1950, the CIC reported that in all probability the aforementioned [redacted] was actually [redacted] a former page boy in the United States Senate. The CIC report stated "It is now believed that [redacted] is the person with whom Senator Lodge is associated." (121-24118, serials 39 and 6)

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There was no further information of any kind in Bureau files substantiating these allegations. The Bureau did not institute any investigation in regard to these allegations.

Detailed memo 11/27/52
Reflects [redacted] UN Reliable + Charges US
Lodge UN [redacted] [redacted]
(Nichols)

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(b)(7)
(b)(6)
In regard to an extortion case in which Senator Lodge was one of the thirteen Members of Congress who received extortion letters from one [redacted], the U. S. Attorney at Oklahoma City did not believe that the facts warranted presentation to the grand jury. It was learned that [redacted] was discharged from the Army as a neurotic. (9-22128, Ser. 12 and 27)

Contacts with the Bureau:

Senator Lodge has made available to the Bureau a great many communications directed him by constituents in regard to alleged violations of Federal law. All of these communications have been most friendly in tone and all have been acknowledged by the Director in a cordial manner.

(b)(6)
On March 16, 1950, Walter Winchell sent commendatory letters concerning the Director from various Congressmen which were sent to [redacted] of Malden, Massachusetts. Senator Lodge's letter to the [redacted] in reply to their inquiry regarding alleged attempts to fire the Director. Senator Lodge wrote that he was not aware of any such action and he said, "I can assure you that I have always had a very high opinion of him and I still feel this way." (62-12188-3417)

On March 21, 1950, Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper wrote the Director in behalf of Senator Lodge and himself. Hickenlooper stated that as minority members of the Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, appointed to investigate charges against State Department employees made by Senator McCarthy, they were desirous of ascertaining information concerning the Subcommittee's counsels, Mr. Robert Morris and Mr. Frederick Ayer, Jr.

This letter was acknowledge on March 23, 1950, and Hickenlooper was advised that Morris had never been investigated and that Ayer, a former Special Agent, had an excellent service record in the Bureau. (121-23278, Ser. 56)

On May 12, 1950, Senator Lodge called on the Director to informally and confidentially discuss the matters which had developed in connection with the review of State Department files being examined by the Tydings Committee. Senator Lodge informed the Director that in files he had reviewed at the White House there were cases which contained no recommendations

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and in many instances there was no indication that leads had been followed. Senator Lodge desired the Director's reaction to this situation.

The Director informed the Senator that he had not seen the files and could not speak authoritatively about them. The Director emphasized that, so far as FBI reports were concerned, no conclusions were reached because that was not our function. The Senator told the Director he completely appreciated the position of the Bureau, but he had been confused about the files as a whole. (121-23278-169)

On August 11, 1950, Mr. Clegg submitted a memorandum to Mr. Tolson as a result of a statement in the Congressional Record of July 21, 1950, by Senator Lodge. Mr. Lodge stated that "FBI files are extremely complicated, very voluminous and the FBI notations appear in a special format, a special style, and if one is limited to reading the files alone, it is obviously impossible to reach a conclusion regarding the character of an individual without knowing whether the allegations are true or false." To this statement the Director noted "We ought to give some thought to this and make certain that our reports are clear and streamlined as possible."

The gist of Lodge's statements were in connection with State Department files and he disclaimed any intention of being critical of the FBI and their files. As a result, a memorandum was sent forth to all Supervisory Agents and Bureau officials informing them to make certain that Bureau reports are clear and investigations are complete. (66-6200-121-1923)

On January 10, 1952, Senator Lodge wrote the Director and enclosed a copy of a column by Victor Riesel which dealt with Irving Charles Velson. Velson was the subject of a Security Matter - C case which was opened in 1936 and continued intermittently until 1951, at which time the investigation was intensified due to Velson's activities in organizing trade union groups to visit Europe. Riesel's column referred to Velson as "an underground pro-Commie." It also dealt with Velson's failure to answer questions before the Senate Internal Subcommittee in September of 1951. (65-694-49)

Applicants Endorsed By Senator Lodge:

The Personnel Office advised that Senator Lodge endorsed 361 Bureau applicants. Of this number, 9 are presently serving as Special Agents, while 2 are employed as clerks. A total of 10 individuals endorsed by Lodge were employed by the Bureau but are now out of service.

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The following Special Agents now active were recommended by Lodge:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Edward Cole Philadelphia | 6. John F. Gallagher FBI Laboratory |
| 2. Fred A. Coots Norfolk | 7. Harold Mark Tobin Boston |
| 3. Charles MacNeill Curry New York | 8. William E. Tootell Cleveland |
| 4. William Francis Doyle San Francisco | 9. Robert E. Tiunan New York |
| 5. Robert C. LaBossiere Domestic Intelligence Division (Now in Paris, France) | |

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. V. P. Kennedy
 FROM : J. F. Deshpande
 SUBJECT: HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR.
 U. S. SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS

DATE: October 17, 1951

☐ Tolson
☐ Ladd
☐ Clegg
☐ Glavin
☐ Nichols
☐ Rosen
☐ Tracy
☐ Belmont
☐ Mohr
☐ Tele. Room
☐ Nease
☐ Gandy

For your information G-2 submitted a name check inquiry on Senator Lodge on October 9, 1951.

After a review of Bureau files Major Rollins of G-2 was advised that the FBI has conducted no investigation pertinent to his inquiry. Major Rollins stated that the inquiry was being made because Senator Lodge was being placed on active duty for a short period of time.

JFD:dmc

62-47774

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62-47774-16
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 13

52 OCT 29 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: November 10, 1952

FROM : N. A. Jones

SUBJECT: HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR.

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DATE 12/20/86 BY SP8MAC/ldd

| | |
|------------|--|
| Tolson | |
| Ladd | |
| Nichols | |
| Belmont | |
| Clegg | |
| Glavin | |
| Harbo | |
| Rosen | |
| Tracy | |
| Laughlin | |
| Mohr | |
| Winterrowd | |

Purpose:

To provide a summary of salient information in Bureau files regarding Lodge who has been named by President-elect Eisenhower as a liaison man in Washington for the period preceding the inauguration.

Information concerning Lodge from October 1, 1946, to the present is in the form of an addendum to a summary memorandum on Lodge prepared on November 14, 1946.

Background:

Henry Cabot Lodge was born in Nahant, Massachusetts, on July 5, 1902. He is the grandson of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. He is a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1924 and prior to entering politics wrote for the New York Herald Tribune. He is still on leave without pay from this paper.

He was elected to the United States Senate in 1936 and served in World War II, emerging as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Armored Forces.

He is married and has two children.

Information in Bureau Files:

Lodge opposed President Roosevelt's Supreme Court proposal and advocated getting out of the Philippines. He sought to amend the Social Security Act to increase old age assistance payments. He has been considered an isolationist, a militarist, and a nationalist. He was extremely bitter toward Russia in connection with the Russo-Finnish War. He advocated neutrality but urged expansion of the American military establishment and a long-range universal military service program. He was vigorously opposed to the Office of War Information's radio programs in Europe.

Attachment

JTK:rm

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EX-102

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

November 10, 1952

Re: Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

He was a minority member of the Tydings Committee which investigated the charges concerning disloyalty of State Department employees made by Senator McCarthy. He felt that the Committee did not do a thorough job of investigation and that State Department files were almost impossible to understand.

(b)(6) One [redacted] an employee of the Defense Department, made known to an informant and, as a result, to G-2 that Lodge was an alleged pervert and the social contact of one [redacted] "an alleged pervert and Communist Party member."

Contacts with the Bureau:

There have existed long and cordial relationships between the Bureau and Lodge. Lodge has endorsed 361 Bureau applicants, of which 9 are presently Special Agents and 2, Clerks.

Ten other individuals endorsed by Lodge are no longer in service.

He is friendly
rrr (Nichols)